

KAISER HE FLED FROM GERMANY WITH "BLEEDING HEART"

NO SAFETY NO OBJECT IN FLIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

"hitherto unpublished, authentic data"

Deceived by Baron.

"I am going to stay here (at Spa, Belgium, German general headquarters) with my army to the very last and throw my life into the balance," the Kaiser exclaimed to General von Gontard, his adjutant general, the evening of November 9, the book relates.

But a trick was played upon the war lord by Baron von Gruenau, legation counselor making the Kaiser believe his troops were mutinying and might carry him to Berlin as a prisoner of the revolutionary government. Then the Kaiser capitulated.

The book is to be issued to the public shortly. What effect the disclosures will have on German political life is a matter of speculation, but the author, in a military style, gave his reasons for writing the book thus:

"I considered if my damned duty toward my countrymen."

General von Eisenhart-Rothe emphasized the volume was written without "fear or favor," and that it is based chiefly on a secret inquiry by a "court of honor" composed of the leading generals and statesmen participating in the "events of the fateful November days." All statements quoted in the book are on file in the witnesses' handwriting. It is stated. Part of the story is told in the Kaiser's own words, and thus for the first time a record of events, corresponding in some measure to the departure of Napoleon to Elba, is given.

On November 9, 1918, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Groener, the successor of Field Marshal Ludendorff, recited long reports to the Kaiser, in the presence of either distinguished officers. Von Groener declared the army was no longer behind the Kaiser. The latter replied sharply:

"I demand this statement from you and the field marshal in black and white, but not until you have secured the chief commanders and the commanding generals."

Intended to Remain.

In spite of the most urgent advice of Hindenburg and all other members of the Kaiser's entourage for the war lord to leave Spa, then German general headquarters, the Kaiser, until 10 o'clock on the evening of November 9, "firmly indicated his intention to remain," the book relates.

The author also states the Kaiser was unshaken from steady "long distance telephone drum-fire" messages from Berlin demanding his abdication. When General Count Schulenburg bade the emperor adieu at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Kaiser said:

"I shall remain king of Prussia and won't abdicate. I shall remain with my troops."

At 4 o'clock the Kaiser ordered his adjutant general, von Gontard, to make accommodations at the Villa Frainse—the Kaiser's private residence at Spa—for his military suite, and also to stock up with arms, ammunition, and a fourth of a battalion of shock troops from the neighboring houses, where they were quartered.

After making these plans for a possible siege, the Kaiser planned to dine aboard the court train and to return to his villa at night and communicated this intention to Count Dohna, the famous commander of the raiding Moewe, who was then an adjutant. Other adjutants who heard these orders, the author states, were Hirschfeld and Isenau.

Shortly afterward the generals from G. H. Q. returned to the Kaiser with an order against him to leave. The Kaiser greeted them with:

Again Pleaded With.

"Good Lord, gentlemen, are you back again? I've written the crown prince I'm staying with the army."

Then von Hindenburg and Admiral von Hinzpelt then foreign minister at Berlin, begged the Kaiser to consider his departure to a neutral country in an extreme emergency, since his continued presence with the army might be deemed impossible.

They told the emperor the situation was becoming worse each hour and that it would be indefensible if the Kaiser were dragged to Berlin by mutinous troops and delivered as a prisoner to the revolutionary government." Hintze telephoned the Kaiser from Berlin.

The Kaiser became highly excited, the author states. He immediately granted von Hintze permission to take steps for a possible reception to the idea of remaining at Spa.

At 7:30 p. m., when the Kaiser was riding to dinner aboard the train, he told Adjutants Hirschfeld and Isenau:

"If only a few of my gentlemen remain loyal to me, I'll fight shoulder to shoulder with them to the very last and if we are all killed I've no fear of death. Besides, I would not deserting my wife and children (if I fled). I cannot do that. I remain."

As he was sitting down to dinner last night he told General von Gontard:

"I am going to stay with my army to the very last and throw my life into the balance. They are trying to make me leave my army. That's an unheard-of idea. It would look as if I were afraid. My wife bravely stops in Potsdam. My wife is rioting."

How They Voted On The 4-Power Pact

FOR RATIFICATION.

Republicans.

Ball...Del. McLean...Conn. Brandegee...Conn. McNary...Ore. Burrell...N. M. Moses...N. H. Calder...N. Y. Nelson...Minn. Cameron...Ariz. New...Ind. Capper...Kan. Newberry...Mich. Colt...R. I. Nicholson...Cal. Cummins...Iowa Norbeck...S. D. Currier...Mass. Watson...Neb. Dillingham...Vt. Oddie...Nev. Du Pont...Del. Page...Vt. Edges...N. J. Pepper...Penn. Elkins...W. Va. Phipps...Col. Ernst...Ky. Poinsett...Tenn. Fernald...Maine Rawson...Iowa Frelinghuysen...N. J. Shortridge...Cal. Gooding...Idaho Smoot...Utah Hale...Maine Spencer...Mo. Herrell...Okla. Stanford...Ore. Jones...Wash. Sterling...S. D. Kellogg...Minn. Sutherland...W. Va. Keyes...N. H. Townsend...Mich. Ladd...N. D. Wadsworth...N. Y. Lenroot...Wis. Warren...Wyo. McCumber...Ill. Weller...Md. McCormick...N. D. Willis...Ohio McKinley...Ill.

Democrats.

Broussard...La. Owen...Okla. Fletcher...S. C. Parsons...Okla. Kendrick...Wyo. Trammell...Fla. McKellar...Tenn. Underwood...Ala. Myers...Mont. Williams...Miss. Total for...67

AGAINST RATIFICATION.

Republicans.

Borah...Idaho Johnson...Cal. France...Md. La Follette...Wis. Total against...27

ABSENT, BUT FOR THE TREATY.

Republican.

Crow...Penn. Democrat.

Jones...N. Mex.

Foreign Minister von Hintze by telephone and also by von Hindenburg told to postpone his departure for Holland, since only by a quick surprise action would such a trip be successful.

Gruenau told the Kaiser that all roads were blocked by mutinous troops tearing the epaulettes from their officers and that not even an auto could pass them and that further resistance by the Kaiser would be fatal.

Finally Agrees.

General von Pressen, who hitherto had opposed the Kaiser's departure, listened to Baron Gruenau and thinking that the latter acted on von Hindenburg's instructions, now advised the Kaiser to leave early the next morning.

The Kaiser had been worn and weary and saw no other way out," the author states.

The book shows that while von Hindenburg advised the Kaiser to leave, the Kaiser's departure was not a matter of choice, but of necessity.

This part of the volume links up with recent correspondence made public between the Kaiser and Hindenburg, written a year ago.

While the volume shows the collapse of the army on the field of battle was utter and absolute, it reveals that the breakdown on the home front was nearly so bad as heretofore painted.

Two Suspects To Go Before Girl Victim

(Continued from First Page.)

of the crime has never been apprehended.

Threats of lynching were openly made last night around McLean. More than a score of automobiles crowded with men visited the various county officials last night to learn whether the assailant had been caught.

Ku Klux Not There.

There were rumors last night of a demonstration by members of the Ku Klux Klan in connection with the assault. It was positively declared this morning by Klan officials. Any action taken by members of the mystic organization will be taken by them as individuals and without Klan sanction, it was stated.

Miss Hawken, who is being cared for at the home of William Mallory, today was reported to be improved. It is probable she will be removed to a hospital in a day or two.

The posse of a score of men, including a half dozen sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, today continued their search.

There will be no demonstration by the Ku Klux Klan in connection with the assault, it was positively declared this morning by Klan officials. Any action taken by members of the mystic organization will be taken by them as individuals and without Klan sanction, it was stated.

It is the general opinion of Klan members in Washington, however, that a number of the Virginia members, working "on their own," will aid in the search for the negro suspected of the crime, and that they will take every possible precaution to prevent his lynching, if found, and turn him over to the authorities.

"The majority of the Klan members feel that it would be a fine thing if a klanman could find this man, or if we could even prevent the doing of unlawful punishment upon suspects taken during the search," said one member here today.

of the telephoned threat to the author's life, the author stated, was a bluff.

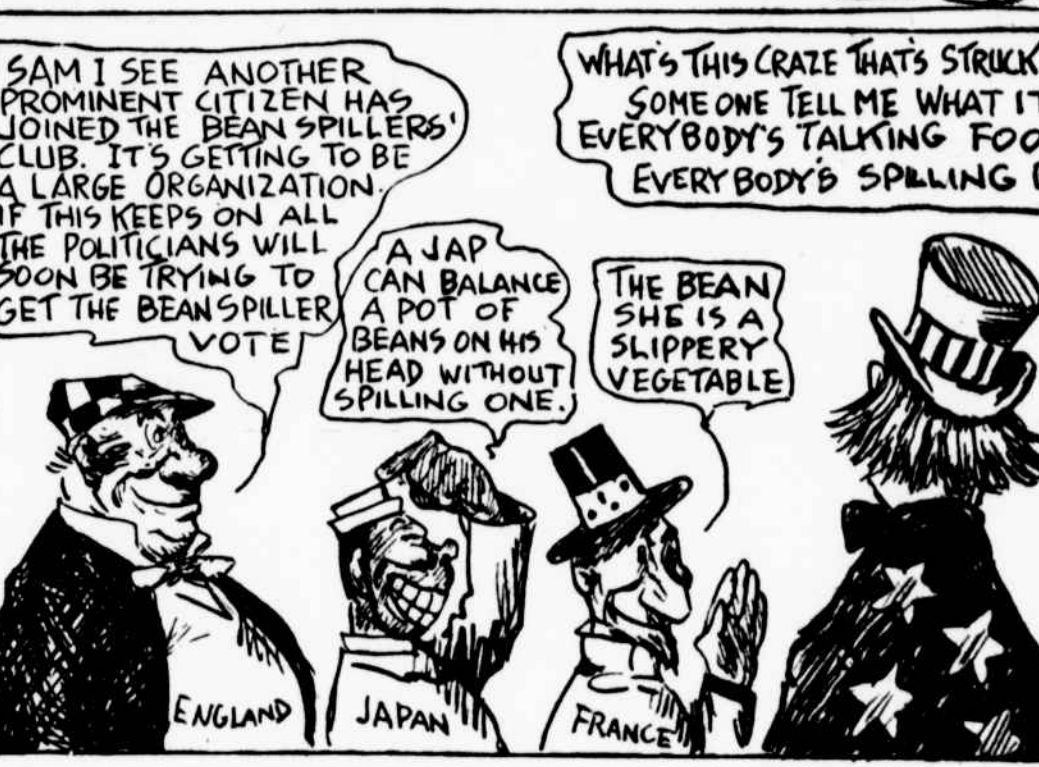
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SAMMY AND HIS PALS

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Single Vote Stood In Way of Victory for Treaty Opponents

By PHILIP FRANCIS.

Thursday morning the men who were fighting the second war for American independence counted twenty-nine votes in the Senate against the surrender to England and Japan—twenty-five Democrats and four Republicans.

Thursday night another Republican had agreed to vote with the American defenders—upon a condition.

The condition was that two more votes be pledged to his certain knowledge. With these assured he would join in an ultimatum to the White House demanding the adoption of the Robinson amendment—with the defeat of the pact as the penalty for refusal.

The White House, of course, would not accept the Robinson amendment, so the treaty would be beaten if two more votes against surrender could be obtained.

At midnight Thursday another Senator had agreed to vote against surrender, upon the same condition.

Another pledge could be obtained, the two conditionally made were not to be binding.

So matters stood when Friday's crisis came. The East, the re-establishment of peace and industry as impossible in France as in central Europe, and must inevitably result in fresh war, fresh invasions, and, most likely, in a terrific revolution which may shake the civilization of Europe to its fall and complete ruin.

The conference called to meet at Geneva seemed doomed to failure. Yet the Italian statesmen, by their usual good sense, were absolutely right in their insistence upon subordinating the political and military discussion which have plagued Europe for three wretched years to consideration of the problems of economic restoration.

If our own statesmen—it is hard to write the word statesmen in connection with a violent impulse to get three roué and cheaters—had used the months

here said that nine boats had passed about on the sea. One of them, he said, was close to the boat, and he saw the name, but none he said, saw the pilot of the craft.

When placed aboard the tanker, Moore was taken in charge by Mrs. J. Stewart Williams, wife of a consulting engineer. She took him to her room and told him to wait for her husband.

Captain Tells of Rescue.

Capt. William Macnuth, of the tanker, told comrades of Moore, who were aboard the submarine chaser, that it must have been an act of Providence that impelled him to go a point off his course, resulting in his sighting the overturned flying boat and its sole survivor.

It was gathering dusk, he said, when he left his cabin for a last look before going below. Afar off, he said, he saw an object on the water, which, when he used a glass, he made out to be a man waving something. She took him to her room and told him to wait for her husband.

Hope of rescue seemed dimmer and dimmer. Finally, Moore stood up on the wrecked plane and began to wave a small handkerchief in the hope that some one would see it. Bulte was praying for help. Finally Moore said Bulte gave the boat.

Hope of rescue seemed dimmer and dimmer. Finally, Moore stood up on the wrecked plane and began to wave a small handkerchief in the hope that some one would see it. Bulte was praying for help. Finally Moore said Bulte gave the boat.

Moore's incoherent story as related by him to the pilot's mind was unbalanced and asked that a physician

LABOR TO BACK MINERS' STRIKE, SAYS GOMPERS

Federation to Lend Aid in What Is Regarded as Fight to Finish.

By Cosmopolitan News Service.

Organized labor of the United States stands as "solid as Gibraltar" behind the coal miners, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared today in a statement to the Cosmopolitan News Service.

"Mine owners have made enormous profits. They used the war as a bait they could for the purpose of gouging the people," said the veteran labor leader.

"Forced under a measure of control, they plunged into profiteering with renewed vigor when the control was removed.

"The mine owners have punished the people without conscience and they break their pledge with equal abandon.

"But let me say this," warned labor's head, "if the mine owners think they have selected a moment of weakness among the workers for this vicious, brazen attack of faith, they are seriously mistaken.

"Labor stands united and solid. It is determined. And 'thrice armed is he whose cause is just.'"

Labor throughout the United States, with all its resources is preparing for what it expects to be a death blow to all organized labor.

The United Mine Workers of America, they point out, is the largest single labor body in the world and the most powerful in the American Federation of Labor. If its strike calling out the largest number of men in history is lost, labor will receive a gigantic blow. Smash this powerful miners' organization as a death blow to all organized labor, it is the program of the big employing interests standing behind the operators, according to the union leaders.

The miners' strike, in the opinion of the labor leaders, will test the new "economic alliance" between the miners and the railroad workers. It will be put into practical operation as a last resort to help the miners. It is predicted, for hopes of the railroad unions for the future rest largely on the outcome of the miners' struggle.

Murdered Chicago dive-keeper's "Little Book" may solve mystery surrounding his slaying. Read this startling story of the Windy City underworld in The Sunday Times.

George Christian 49 Today.

George B. Christian, Jr., President Harding's secretary, celebrated his forty-ninth birthday today.

Chronology of Events Featuring 4-Power Treaty

August 11, 1921: President Harding's invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan for a conference on naval limitation.

November 11, 1921: First session of conference.

December 13, 1921: Four-power treaty signed at the State Department.

February 10, 1922: President Harding addresses Senate and presents treaties. Treaties referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

February 16, 1922: Hitchcock resolution asking for all documents connected with four-power treaty agreed to.

February 20, 1922: President Harding, in reply to Hitchcock resolution, said no additional information on four-power treaty available.

February 26, 1922: Foreign Relations Committee, after nine meetings by vote of 12 to 1, ordered four-power treaty and supplement reported to Senate.

March 1, 1922: On motion of Senator Lodge, four-power treaty and supplement laid before Senate.

March 2-23, 1922: Debated in Senate.

March 24, 1922: Four-power treaty ratified. Yeas, 67; nays, 27.

ALL COOLED UP, NATION AWAITS MINERS' STRIKE

Harding Won't Issue Eleventh-Hour Appeal—"Watchful Waiting" Policy Now.

By International News Service.

Convinced by a number of surveys that the nation is well stocked and prepared to withstand the effects of a nationwide coal strike, President Harding and his advisers will take no further action toward preventing the suspension of mining operations.

President Harding feels that the Government has gone as far as it possibly can toward averting the tie-up, and that it can go no further until the public interest is actually endangered.

The Administration policy will be one of "watchful waiting." The Administration will seek no injunctions to prevent the walkout, nor will there be any "public appeal" by the President to the operators and miners to adjust their differences without resort to strike.

A number of Government officials who have closely followed the developments in the coal situation believe the strike will be a long drawn out affair.

Officials of the National Coal Association expressed the belief that some of the union districts the men would return to work as the result of local agreements before the strike lasts very long.

Official Washington today expressed considerable doubt as to the success which the organized mine workers would have in getting the nonunion miners to walk out and thus completely tie up the nation's entire coal supply.

This new phase in the strike situation came as a complete surprise to officials of the Labor Department.

BANDIT WHO HAD LOOT HALF HOUR GIVEN 4 YEARS

Walter Branham, Who Held Up Piggly Wiggly Manager, Sentenced by Justice McCoy.

Walter Branham, twenty-six years old, who February 19 last held up at the point of a pistol John J. Starnes, manager of the Arcade Branch of the Piggly-Wiggly Company and robbed him of \$1,061.36 at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street northwest, was today sentenced to four years in the penitentiary by Chief Justice McCoy, presiding in Criminal Court No. 1.

Branham recently entered a plea of guilty.

Thirty minutes after Branham had committed the crime he was arrested by Detectives Springfield and Perry of the Central office. The money was recovered as it was being counted on a bed at the Harrington Hotel where Branham stopped. Starnes had just stepped from a street car at Seventh and Pennsylvania.

Starnes, who was stopped by a man who, presenting a pistol, told him to surrender his money.

Under a threat of death if he made an outcry, Starnes turned over the package containing the money, which he gave up to the man, who was stopped by a man who, presenting a pistol, told him to surrender his money.

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LEWIS, IN LAST HOUR APPEAL, RESTS HIS CASE

Mine Union Chief Cites Two Reasons for Walkout of 600,000 Workers.

The following statement, written exclusively for the International News Service by President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, gives the official view of the union leaders of underlying causes of what Mr. Lewis calls the "greatest strike in history."

By JOHN L. LEWIS, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Written for International News Service. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—If the United Mine Workers could prevent it, there would be no strike of coal miners. We have done everything humanly possible within the bounds of honor. We have won powerful groups of operators in Pittsburgh and Ohio have deliberately forced the miners to strike. These two groups of operators have two objects in view:

First, they want to destroy the miners' union.

Second, they want to stop the production of coal and thus create a scare among the people and boost the price of millions of tons of coal on hand and clean up enormous profits.

It will be a gouge of the coal consumer's pocketbook, but that's what these operators are after.

They broke their contract with the miners for the purpose of driving the miners into a strike. We want the public to remember when it is compelled to pay a high price for coal, that the miners are not to blame.

In 1921 the union miners of the country were employed only an average of 125 days. (Thousands had only 14 to 25 days' work in the entire year.)

The average earnings were only \$700. This is not enough to support a family these days. But we are not asking for an increase. We are willing to continue the present wage scale in force for another two years, in the hope that there may be a revival of business and industry that will afford them more steady employment. They are willing to take this chance.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the public. More than 600,000 men will lay down their tools on April 1, because the operators refused to make a wage agreement with them. The men cannot be expected to work when they do not know what they are to get for their labor, nor the conditions under which they are to work.

MINERS ALL SET TO FIGHT ON WAGE SCALE

Workers Seek to Call Walkout in Non-union Fields as Extra Pressure.

By International News Service. CLEVELAND, March 25.—With the resolute determination that there will be no settlement of the strike called for April 1 in all anthracite and bituminous coal fields of the United States and Canada until the coal operators of the central competitive field, embracing western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, reach an agreement with the union conference members of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers today are preparing to make final arrangements for a general tie-up of the coal supply.

At the last minute, a decision was reached to call out at the same time miners employed in nonunion fields, and if the workers in these mines heed the call of their organized fellow-workers, approximately 800,000 men will quit work.

Officials still on the ground here today predicted that a large number of these men will join the strikers.

"It's a question how long they'll stick," said one leader, "but I believe there more than half of these men will unite with us in forcing the operators to come to terms."

MAN FORGETS AUTO AND LEAVES IT ON FERRY

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 25.—Ernest J. Reuge, of West Hoboken, admitted yesterday to State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill that he had mislaid his automobile on a Weehawken ferry, March 4, "just as one would forget an umbrella."

The manner of it was this, he explained: He drove aboard the ferry, left his machine, entered the cabin and became absorbed in his newspaper.

When the Manhattan shore was reached, he landed with the foot passengers, lost an umbrella, his office and never thought about his motor again until he was informed that it had been found.

The commissioner suspended sentence, although remarking that he did not believe such a forgetful man was fit to drive an automobile.

PRINCETON WINS IN DEBATE WITH HARVARD AND YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Princeton won the fourteenth annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular debate last night. The question was: "Resolved, That the United States, in joint action with France, England, Japan, and Italy, should recognize the soviet government of Russia."

The Princeton negative team defeated Yale at Princeton, while the Yale negative debaters lost to the Harvard affirmative team here. The Princeton affirmative squad won over Harvard at Cambridge.